The Columbian Mirror and Alexandria Gazette.

ALEXANDRIA——PRINTED, EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY, BY ELLIS PRICE, AT THE EAST END OF THE MARKET-HOUS.

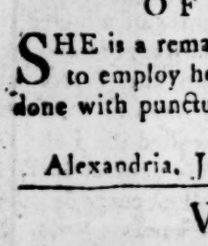
No. 441.] TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1796. [Vol. IV.

Mr. Randolph's Vindication

may now be had of

Jan 29. J. V. THOMAS, Bookseller.

For Charter,



The Ship ELIZA,

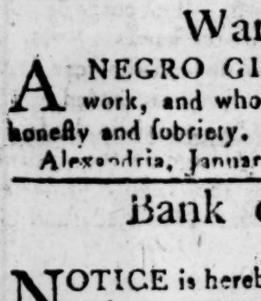
JOHN BORROWDALE, Master;

Burthen 3000 barrels. Apply to

Wm. WILSON.

Jan. 25-

For Sale or Freight,

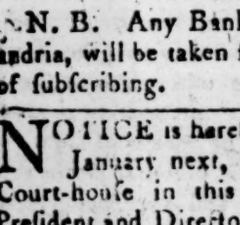


THE SCHOONER

BETSEY,

Burthen 350 barrels, lying at Gilpin's wharf she is well found and sails fast. Also for sale on board said vessel, Cape Wines, Sugar in Hhds. and Barrels, Candles, Chocolate and Aloes in boxes, Sole Leather, Shoes, Duck, India Cotton Sheeting, and Muslins. Any person wishing to purchase said vessel or cargo may know the terms by applying to the Master on board.

For Freight



THE SCHOONER

FELICITY

OF ALEXANDRIA.

SHE is a remarkable fine sailer, and those who please to employ her, may depend upon having their business done with punctuality and dispatch—For terms, apply to

EPHRAIM WEYLIE.

Alexandria, January 6, '96.

Wanted to Hire

A NEGRO GIRL, who understands plain hous work, and who can be well recommended for he honesty and sobriety. Apply to the Printer.

Alexandria, January 6, 1796.

Bank of Alexandria,

JANUARY 22, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subscription Book is kept open at the Bank for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to the augmented stock, and will continue open until the whole number of shares are filled up.

By order of the board,

GURDEN CHAPIN, Cash'r.

N. B. Any Bank paper from Philadelphia to Alexandria, will be taken for the mony to be paid at the time of subscribing.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Thursday the 21st January next, a subscription will be opened at the Court-house in this town, under the direction of the President and Directors of the Bank, for an augmentation of Seventeen Hundred and Fifty shares to the capital of the Bank of Alexandria, agreeably to an act of Assembly, and continue open for 30 days, or until the whole are subscribed—each share is two hundred dollars and payable in the following manner, viz.

Ten dollars for each share at the time of subscribing—Forty dollars more in 60 days—Twenty-five dollars more in 90 days—Fifty dollars more in 105 days—and Seventy-five dollars more in 165 days from the time of opening the subscription.

By order of the President and Directors,

GURDEN CHAPIN, *Cashier.*

Alex. Dec. 11, '95.

In pursuance of a decree of the county court of Loudoun will be sold on the second Monday in March next, if fair, if not the next fair day, on the premises, for ready money,

Two thirds of Seventy acres of

Land lying on the Shanondoah River, near Keys's ferry on which there is a merchant mill; or so much thereof as will be of value sufficient to satisfy the claims of John Potts, and Elizabeth Osborne, amounting in the whole to about £.900 current money of Virginia, when due attendance will be given by

THOMAS RUTHERFORD,
GEORGE HITE,
JOHN DAVENPORT, } Com'rs.

COAL.

3,000 bushels on hand and for sale

By R. HAMILTON.

Twenty Dollars Reward,

FOR apprehending and securing in any goal, so tha the owner may get him again, a runaway slave the property of JOHN TAYLOE, Esq. by the name of GOWEN, he is a bright mulatto, and has been bred a miller, he is about 28 or 30 years of age, of midling stature, and active and well made, and is a sensible artful fellow and may get a forged pass as a freeman, he had on when he went away a grey mixed cloth coat, and brown cloth overalls, country shoes and stockings, a leather apron and a white hat, his clothes and hat are much dusted with flour from the mill, he may have taken other clothes with him, which I am not acquainted with and cannot describe, and may also change those he generally wore in the mill, he absconded from the said Taylor's mill at Neabsco Furnace near Dumfries, on Tuesday evening last. The above reward will be paid, and reasonable charges allowed if brought to the subscriber living at Neabsco Furnace.

WM. BEALE, jun.

Prince William County, Jan. 21, 1796.

NOTICE.

THE EAGLE TAVERN in the town of Leesburg lately occupied by ELIZABETH ROPER, dec'd. will be continued by her children, who take this method of soliciting the patronage of a generous public, so long as their exertions to please may merit.

I WILL sell on reasonable terms for ready money, a parcel of full blooded horses, and fifteen likely negroes, consisting of Men, Women and Children.

THACKER WASHINGTON.

King George County, January 15, 1795.

JOHN NEILL,

At his Store, in Fairfax-Street,

Has yet on Hand

A handsome Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable to the Season, together with Soal-Leather, Men and Women's Leather and Satinet Shoes, Sandals and Morocco Slippers, which he will sell low for Cash only

He returns his unfeigned thanks to his Friends and the Public for the liberal encouragement he has received, and bege leave to assure them that nothing shall be wanting on his part to merit a continuance of their custom.

N. B. All Those who are in any ways intebted to him are earnestly requested to come forward and settle their respective balances before the first day of February next, as no longer indulgence will be given.

Alexandria, Jan. 4, 1796.

Notice to the Cavalry

THOSE of my troop who retain any of the arms and accoutrements drawn upon the late western expedition, are requested to deliver them up to me. The Secretary of war having issued orders for collecting them.

ELISHA C. DICK.

Alexandria January 18, 1796.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber the 11th instan *a negro wench* named JENNY, commonly called FANNY, aged 17 years and about 5 feet 2 inches high, very black, speaks full and thick. She was formerly the property of Mr. John Watts, of this place, and since of Mr. W. Burd from whom the subscriber purchased her. She had on when she ran away a short calico jacket, chocolate ground with white spots, white linen petticoat, dark mixed ribbed worsted hose, red and yellow cotton handkerchief, with green border. The above reward will be paid to whoever secures her so that I may get her again, if out of the county, or Five Dollars if taken within the County, and all reasonable charges. Whoever harbours said Negro may expect to be prosecuted.

JOSEPH MANDEVILLE.

Jan. 1, '96.

At a Court continued and held for London County, November the 12th, 1795.

Leven Powell, Complinant,
AGAINST
Achiles Helm, commonly known by the name of Zachariah Helm, eldest son and heir at law, of Leonard Helm, deceased. Defendant. } In Chancery.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to law and the rules of thd Court, and it appearing, by an affidavit, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth; it is ordered that unless he enter his appearance and give security, according to law and the rules of this Court, a decree shall be entered against him at March Court next agreeable to the prayer of the said complainant's bill; and it is further ordered and decreed that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Alexandria Gazette, and published at the door of the Court-house of the said County or two months successively.

C. BINNS, Clerk.

[*Some days ago we gave an account of a very extraordinary meeting of a Society in London, called the Corresponding Society, held in the fields near Copenhagen House, on the 26th of October, which was attended, according to the accounts in the public papers, by 200,000 persons.—As the proceedings of this meeting seem to have given occasion, in part, to the strong measures which are now taking by the British parliament, it may not prove uninteresting to our readers, to be presented with farther particulars respecting the business which was discussed on the occasion. It appears the meeting had three objects in view, an address to the Nation, a Remonstrance to the King, and the passing such Resolutions as the juncture seemed to demand.—In our next we shall give our readers the Remonstrance to the King.*]

ADDRESS TO THE NATION.

"Once more, dear friends and fellow-citizens, in defiance of threats and insults—of base and unmanly fears—are we met in the open face of day, and call the heavens and earth to witness the purity of our proceedings. Amidst the dreadful storms and hurricanes which at present assail the political hemisphere of our country, with firm and unabated vigor we pursue our avowed and real purpose,—the grand and glorious cause of *Parliamentary Reform*!—The rude gales of opposition, and the howling blasts of persecution, have served only to assist our career: and where we might have lingered, from choice or indolence, we now steadily advance from the heavy pressure of inevitable necessity!

"With anxious minds and agitated hearts, we are again compelled to address you—and to solicit your patient attention. There was a time, when we might perhaps, have been startled at the idea of rendering ourselves so conspicuous, and have sought for refuge under the veil of obscurity. When the timid apprehensions of our friends—the loss of our most valuable interests and connexions—the threats of guilty ministers—and the hostile preparations of armed associations, might have forcibly urged us to remain in mournful silence, and to retreat from the eye of observation; but, alas! it is now too late! When the welfare of society is endangered, what individual is safe?—When the public happiness is at stake, what private consideration ought to avail—We have been severely persecuted it is true, but is our cause become less dear? We have been cruelly and unjustly treated—but has the majesty of *Truth* suffered in the shameful contest?—No!—Away then with lifeless apathy and pale-faced fear! let every true and sincere friend of liberty boldly deliver his real sentiments; and while he professes the virtuous principles of a *patriot*, assert his independence, like a *man!*

"Four months ago we peaceably assembled to deliberate upon the best and most probable mode of recovering our rights, and redressing our numerous grievances: We *addressed* you, and we *petitioned* the king. We believe, if we may judge from the rapid increase of our numbers since our last meeting, that our sentiments and conduct experienced almost general approbation. From one particular quarter, however, we have not received that attention and regard, which, as *Britons* and *Freemen* we might naturally have expected. The late address to the king has either been artfully and prematurely suppressed, or passed over with unfeeling contempt: If the former, we hesitate not to say, that his ministers have proved themselves guilty of high treason against the lives and liberties of the nation! If the latter, his majesty should consider the sacred obligations he is bound to fulfil, and the duties he ought to discharge; he should recollect, that when he ceased to consult the interests and happiness of the prople, he will cease to be respected; and that justice is a debt which the nation hath a right to demand from the throne!

"In vain do we boast of a constitution, if its genuine principles be not actively alive in our bosoms; in vain do we talk of rights, if we want courage and firmness to assert them. *The true constitutionof a country is the undaunted spirit of its people!* The principles of liberty must be established on the solid basis of rational conviction, and the virtues of patriotism cherished and supported by continued exertion! When once the citizens of Britain are become careless and indifferent about the preservation of their rights, or the choice of their representatives, from that moment arbitrary power is essentially introduced, and the utter extinction of individual liberty and the establishment of general despotism, are inevatble and certain.

"To delineate a faithful portrait of the awful situation of our poor distracted country, would only be to exhibit a scene of misery and desolation; a frightful picture of horror that would sicken the imagination, and appal the stoutest heart. The history of the few last months presents indeed to our view, a rapid succession of ill-fated mismanagement, unexampled calamities and unparalleled disgrace! Baffled and defeated in every miserable project they have either designed or undertaken, ministers seem determined to display their pre-eminent power of doing mischief; and as they cannot compass the ruin of France, to contrive at least the destruction of England! Emigrant armies and foreign expeditions have been hastily planned and equip-

bed, to enſure only to the one, an horrible and undiſtinguiſhed carnage; and to the other, a premature and untimely grave! The manufacturer has been ſeduced from his loom—the militia man twindled from his domeſtic employment—and the humbled cottager kidnapped from the plough. The bread that ſhould ſupport the induſtrious poor has been exported, either to be abandoned on a foreign ſhore, or conſigned to the bottom of a fathomleſs ocean—while the helpleſs widow and wretched orphan are conſoled for their irreparable loſs, by the ſcanty allowance of an inſolent donation, or a charitable bribe!

"The comfortable and pleaſing proſpects reſulting from an abundant harveſt have turned out to be vain and fallacious—and were probably held up only to lull the public mind into a deluſive and fatal ſecurity! The approach of famine ſeems to be inevitable, and we have almoſt the melancholy and indubitable aſſurance of being ſoon in want of bread.

"What is the cruel and inſatiate monſter that thus peace-meal tears and devours us?—Wherefore, in the midſt of apparent plenty are we thus compelled to ſtarve? Why, when we inceſſantly toil and labour, muſt we pine in miſery and want?—What is the ſubtle and inſinuating poiſon which thus irritates our domeſtic comforts and deſtroys our public proſperity?—It is *Parliamentary corruption*, which like a foaming whirlpool ſwallows the fruit of all our labours and leaves only the dregs of bitterneſs and ſorrow.

"Thoſe whoſe duty it is to watch over the intereſt of the nation, have either proved themſelves indifferent to its welfare, or unable to move the preſſure of theſe intolerable grievances.—Let *them* look to the fatal conſequences—*we* are ſincere friends of peace—we want only reform becauſe we are firmly and fully convinced, that a thorough reform would effectually remedy thoſe formidable evils: but we cannot anſwer for the ſtrong and all-powerful impulſe of neceſſity, nor always retain the aggravated feelings of inſulted human nature! IF EVER THE BRITISH NATION SHOULD LOUDLY DEMAND STRONG AND DECISIVE MEASURES, WE BOLDLY ANSWER,—"WE HAVE LIVES!" AND ARE READY TO DEVOTE THEM, EITHER SEPARATELY OR COLLECTIVELY, FOR THE SALVATION OF OUR COUNTRY."

The reading of this addreſs was, from time to time, interrupted by ſuch loud applauſes as are but ſeldom heard, even in public places—and being ended amidſt the warmeſt and moſt unanimous acclamations of approbation, the chairman next proceeded to read the remonſtrance to the King.

Notice.

AS I ſhall embark ſhortly for England, and conſequently be from home ſeveral months, I am particularly anxious to have all my tranſactions aſcertained:

All perſons having claims on me will in courſe apply—and I truſt all thoſe indebted to me will do the ſame.

From this period, until my return, my buſineſs will be conducted by Mr. GEORGE CLEMENTSON, who I have fully authoriſed to act for me in every reſpect.

WILLIAM HODGSON.

Alexandria, Feb. 1, 1796.

Notice.

PURSUANT to the Charter for Incorporating the Town of Alexandria, the annual election will be held on the 9th inſtant, at the council chamber, for twelve repreſentatives for the current year.

I hope the citizens of Alexandria will conſider the right of ſuffrage as a principle too important to relinquiſh by neglect or inattention.

The council will meet on Friday the 5th inſt. to receive and ſettle the claims and accounts for 1795.

Wm. SUMMERS, T. S.

Feb. 1, 1796.

Church Muſic.

THE ſubſcriber informs the inhabitants of Alexandria and its vicinity, that he intends to open a School for teaching Church Muſic in four parts, at the council chamber, three days in the week, viz. Mondays, Wedneſdays and Fridays, from half paſt two till five o'clock in the afternoon. The price of Tuition will be Three Dollars quarterly: half paid at entrance, the remainder at the end of the quarter.

His ſchool will be open in the evening for the accommodation of thoſe who cannot attend in the day, from 6 to 8 o'clock. He will likewiſe wait upon Ladies or gentlemen at their own houſes.

A line directed to him at Mr. Abert's will be immediately attended to.

JOHN CALLENDER.

Feb. 1, 1796.

The Partnerſhip

OF Lund Waſhington and Samuel Bayly, under the firm of Lund Waſhington and Co. being diſſolved by mutual conſent on the firſt day of Auguſt laſt: all perſons who have any claims againſt the ſaid company are deſired to bring them in, and all thoſe indebted to make payment.

SAMUEL BAYLY.

Colcheſter, Dec. 15, 1795.

The Columbian Mirror
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

☞ FROM LONDON PAPERS.

LONDON, NOV. 12.

A GRAND VICTORY OBTAINED BY THE AUSTRIANS.

Yeſterday about one o'clock, a foreign meſſenger arrived expreſs at the ſecretary of ſtate's office, with diſpatches from the head quarters of General Clairfayt before Mayence, dated the 31ſt ult. containing moſt important news; no leſs than that of the French being now completely driven from all their poſts on the right banks of the Rhine, except Manheim, which is likewiſe beyond a doubt, ere this in the poſſeſſion of the allies.

The following is an authentic extract of the news:

On the 29th ult. at 6 o'clock in the morning, General Clairfayt having paſſed the Rhine with his army in two different places, attacked the entrenched camp of the French ſituate on the left bank of the Rhine, before Mayence. Their camp before Mayence on the right had been previouſly carried on the 13th. Nothing could equal the ardour of the Auſtrian troops, flushed with a ſeries of victories for the laſt 18 days. This camp deemed impregnable, and had employed all their talents and reſources to raiſe it. It was defended by 150 pieces of cannon. As ſoon as the Auſtrian artillery had in ſome meaſure ſilenced the French batteries, the fine Hungarian cavalry daſhed among the columns of the enemy, and in three hours the camp was carried. The cavalry gave no quarter. The ſlaughter among the French was immenſe; as, after the firſt entrenchments were carried, they took to a precipitate flight. They left from 50 to 60 pieces of cannon in their camp; near 5000 men are ſuppoſed to be ſlain, 2700 were made priſoners, among whom are two Generals; 114 Caiſſons were taken, beſides all their baggage and ammunition employed in the ſiege. In the courſe of the following day, and the 31ſt, about 50 more pieces of cannon were taken, which the French had left on the road, not being able to carry them off, making altogether one hundred and ſix pieces of choice artillery. The loſs of the Auſtrians is calculated at 1000 men, but is ſuppoſed to be more; among whom are two of their Generals killed.

The French have retired under the walls of Landau; and the Auſtrians were, on the 31ſt ult. at Kreutznach and Oppenheim, *on the left bank of the Rhine*, and, our readers will perceive by the map, is at no great diſtance from Landau. When the courier left Mayence, 7000 peaſants were employed in razing the works thrown up by the French in their entrenched camp.

On the 29th there was another action between General Count Wurmſer, who commands the beſieging army before Manheim, and the garriſon of that place, where the main body of Pichegru's army is poſted. The event was equally ſucceſsful to the Auſtrians, who repulſed the French, and carried forward their entrenchments to within 300 toiſes of the city.

Duſſeldorff has been evacuated by the French; and thus, excepting Manheim, which was expected to ſurrender by the 4th inſtant, the French have not now one inch of territory on the right banks of the Rhine.

According to a letter from Stockholm of the 23d ult. we learn, that on the 18th an attempt was made at Drotningholm, ſituate on an iſland, and all poſſible meaſures were adopted to prevent any one from leaving it without a paſſport ſigned by the governor. The ſame letter adds, that admiral Count Wachtmeiſter has been arreſted on his arrival on a charge of miſconduct in his late command of the combined Swediſh and Daniſh fleets.

The Auſtrians arrived before Frankfort very opportunely. It was on the 11th of October that the French demanded of the magiſtrates of that city a contribution of fifty thouſand rations of bread, and one million of florins. The magiſtrates applied to Prince Hohenlohe for advice; but ſuch was the critical ſituation of affairs, that the Prince would not adviſe them to reſiſt the demand. On the next day, Frankfort was relieved from this emergency.

Madame de la Fayette has reached Vienna with her two daughters. She has obtained the emperor's permiſſion to reſide with her huſband; and did not loſe a moment in ſetting out for the fortreſs in which he is confined.

Official bulletin of the operations of the imperial army. Commanded by his Excellency Field Marſhal Count Clairfayt, October 16.

After having aſſembled all the detachments ſtationed on the Necker, the army croſſed the Mein on the 10th, and on the following day reached Bergen, repulſing to the ſide of the Nidda the enemy's advanced poſt, which were encamped on the heights of Hoechſt extending to Konigſtein.

Our advanced guards proceeded along the left bank of that ſmall river, and menaced the left wing of the French army. The rodes being almoſt impracticable, the artillery could not be brought up, ſo that the action which was meant for the 14th was poſtponed.

On the 12th, General Jourdan attacked our poſt on the Nidda repeatedly, and with great impetuoſity. Conſtantly repulſed, he retreated during the night to the mountains of Konigſtein, after having loſt 1500 men, chiefly ſlaughtered by our batteries on the other ſide of the Mein.

The advanced guard of the army purſued Jourdan towards Hambourg, Eſch, Huhnerkirch, and Wiſbaden. The garriſon of Mentz made a ſortie, coaſting along the Rhine to Ellſeld and Wibaden. It took ſeveral magazines, pontoons, and artillery waggons, made many priſoners, and obtained poſſeſſion of all the baggage. General Nauendorff croſſed the Mein oppoſite Hoechſt, and made ſuch ſpeed, that in the environs of Hochheim, he took ſeveral guns, and 16 field waggons, together with 900 priſoners.

The corps de reſerve encamped on that day at Hambourg, General Haddick did the ſame at Uſingen, and General Kray at Oberurſel, after having thrown a garriſon into Konigſtein which the enemy had evacuated.

On the following day, the 13th, the army marched to Wertheim, the corps de reſerve to Uſingen, and General Haddick to Weilmunſter. General Kray found Eich well ſupplied with French troops and prepared for an attack. Notwithſtanding an obſtinate defence, and the ſuperiority of their adverſaries, our brave troops were at length ſucceſsful, after ſeveral attempts, and took poſſeſſion of this intereſting poſt. The enemy, with the loſs of 600 men, were driven beyond Oberſelters, at which place General Kray formed an encampment.

On the 15th, the army marched to Weilmunſter; the corps de reſerve to Runckel; and General Haddick croſſed the Lahn at Weilbourg, to take up his quarters at Mehrenberg. He was ſpeedily engaged with the French troops which maintained the line at Staffel, near Limbourg, and at Dieſenbach: without obtaining a deciſive victory, he haſtened the retreat of Jourdan's army.

General Kray attacked the enemy on the heights of Zollhans, and forced them towards the banks of the Lahn.

General Staader, on each of theſe days, purſued his march along the Rhine and towards Naſſau.

General Erbach has eſtabliſhed his encampment at Groſgneau to obſerve the Rhine to the Necker: and while the advanced guard ſupported by the corps de reſerve, haſtens the retreat of general Jourdan: the army is to puſh forward, provided the enemy ſhould remain any longer in the environs of Ehrenbreitſtein or near the Lahn.

October 18.

General Boros, who on the 15th had taken poſt at Singhoſen, in preſence of the enemy, advanced on the morning of the 16th to Naſſau, where the French were ſtill ſtationed. He attacked them with ſo much promptneſs and courage, that a great number were mowed down to the right and left, and they retreated in ſuch diſorder to the other ſide of the Rhine, that they left behind them ſeveral pontoons belonging to their bridge of boats. On this occaſion 60 French officers and ſoldiers were made priſoners. Naſſau was then taken poſſeſſion of by our troops; and when, during the night, the enemy abandoned the Lahn, the general purſued them on the road leading to Bad-Ems, and detached his light troops towards the fortreſs of Ehrenbreitſtein.

On the 16th in the morning, general Kray took poſſeſſion of Deitz and Limbourg, in the latter of which places he found a great number of ammunition waggons and much baggage. The enemy had blown up the bridges near both theſe cities; but the general had them re-conſtructed without delay. General Monfrault croſſed the Lahn near Weilbourg with his brigade, to ſupport general Haddick, and encamped near Aſchaffendorff. The corps de reſerve encamped before Limbourg, on the banks of the Elz. General d'Erback purſued the enemy on the road leading to Hadamar; and while general Kray proceeded to Montabaur, general Boros continued his march in the ſame direction, with a view of raiſing the ſiege of the fortreſs of Ehrenbreitſtein. According to the report of deſerters, the enemy croſſed the Rhine near Neuwied, and in the environs of Cologne.

October 19.

Field Marſhall Lieut. de Staader this moment writes from Ehrenbreitſtein, that the fortreſs was delivered, on the 18th, by the advanced guard, commanded by General Boros, after the enemy's corps of obſervation had been attacked by the above guard on the heights of Ems. Notwithſtanding the great ſuperiority of the former, it was defeated and purſued to the other ſide of the Sayne. The enemy retreated with more precipitation than ever to the other ſide of the Rhine, by means of their bridges near Neuwied, and with boats. General Boros took poſt on the height of Rotheehahn, and is preparing to advance in concert with Generals Kray and Haddick to Neuwied.

Different detachments of the army having been ſent yeſterday to the other ſide of the Lahn, the corps de reſerve and main body are now croſſing that river before Limbourg. The neceſſity of collecting proviſions, which it is impoſſible to find in the environs of the Lahn, completely ravaged by the enemy, has obliged a part of the army to make a ſtand for two days near Weilmuſter:—This, however, has not prevented the advanced guard from puſhing on.

General Kienmier entered Hohr on the 18th, having purſued the enemy in their flight to that place.

General Haddick is advancing on the road leading to Freilirgen.

October 22.

On the 20th General Haddick advanced to Uckerath and purſued the enemy to the Siege, without being able to come up with them. It appears by an intercepted order that they had croſſed the Rhine near Bonn the day before. General Boros is encamped before Bendorff, and cannonades the redoubt conſtructed at the head of the bridge near Neuwied. The enemy have in that redoubt 1200 men and 10 guns. Notwithſtanding it is protected by more than 40 guns, ſituated as well on the iſlands in the Rhine as on the height of Tour-Blanche on the other bank, the general is preparing to carry it by ſtorm, and has for the purpoſe been reinforced by three battalions of grenadiers. The enemy, perhaps, will not wait the attack more eſpecially as their encampment oppoſite Neuwied is but weak. They continue to retreat with incredible precipitation, and in the utmoſt diſorder. They every where blow up their ammunition waggons. Priſoners are every moment brought in, as well by the ſoldiery as by the peaſants. By the letter many of the enemy are put to death.

Two 12 pounders, a howitzer, and 17 ammuni-

waggons, taken from the enemy, have been sent to Mentz.

COLOGNE, OCTOBER 24.

Till now we have had no circumstantial details of the retreat of the Sambre and Meuse army; the causes, however, begin now to develope themselves. The line of demarcation deceived both the French and Austrians. The Austrian Commandants had received assurance that Ecchelschamp was comprised in the Prussian neutrality, and they acted accordingly. Nevertheless the French passed the Rhine at that point, took the Austrians in the flank, and obliged them to fall back in great confusion. The Court of Vienna was informed of this, and that the Court of Berlin did not consider the line of neutrality to have been violated.—The Emperor in consequence ordered his Generals to act as circumstances required, without previously consulting him. The fact appears to have been that this authority extended to the passing of the line of demarcation, if they thought proper.—The Austrian Generals immediately availed themselves of this liberty, and passed the Meyn at Aschaffenbourg. They then advanced beyond Wetzlaar, drove in the Prussian Picquets, gained the flank of the French army, turned it in part, and threatened to cut off its communication with the Rhine, if the French did not retreat with precipitation. The French had in fact no alternative.—In this simple exposure of facts, the cause of the retreat of General Jourdan will be found; of a retreat in which, without losing any battle, they abandoned a whole park of artillery, ammunition and baggage, and the greater part of the soldiers even their arms and private property.

Such was the panic that several corps, after having passed the Rhine, hastened up the country. The greater part of the Sambre army stopt at Manheim, opposite our city, and formed a camp. But they could not maintain that position. The Austrians advanced rapidly. On the 21st they were at Weinbourg, 13 leagues from Cologne.

October 19.

A letter from Heppenheim of the 20th states, "This morning at four o'clock we heard a violent cannonade on the side of Manheim, which lasted all day. We hear that the Austrians attacked the right wing of the French army below Seckenheim, and drove it under the guns of Manheim. The Austrians, it is said, took 900 prisoners. In this number is General Michaud."

General Jourdan is concentrating a part of his troops at Dusseldorff, to reinforce his left wing, by which it is supposed he means to execute the general movement at all points of the line, from Neuwied to Kaiserwarth, in order to regain, if possible the ground he has lost.

While there has been so much action on this side, the armies on the Upper Rhine have remained tranquil; and since the affair of Heppenheim nothing remarkable has happened.

West-India News.

KINGSTON, (Jam.) Dec. 6.

From the contents of the Falmouth paper, and from our communications from leeward, we are happy to think, that there is an appearance of a speedy termination to the war with the Maroons. We would wish to caution the public against believing the many reports that were in circulation from that quarter yesterday; as that one so generally rumored, of having upwards of one hundred of those rebels in our possession cannot be traced to any authority to be depended upon. We are only convinced that of late their losses have been so great as to oblige them to present the following to major general Walpole—The copy here given, we understand is taken from the original.

Proposals of the Maroons for peace.

Art. 1. That they will on their knees beg his majesty's pardon.

2. That they will go to the Old Maroon Town, to Montego Bay, or to any other place that may be pointed out, and they will settle on whatever lands the governor, council and assembly might think proper to allot.

3. That they will deliver up all runaways.

I grant the above.

G. WALPOLE, Maj. Gen.

his
MONTAGUE ÷ JAMES.
mark.

Done at Guard Hill, December 4.

The same letter from which we copied the above, mentions, that on Monday last, 70 or 80 of these rebels met general Walpole at Guard Hill, and promised that on Wednesday they would, with the whole of their parties that were out, deliver themselves up. We may in a day or two expect that an express will bring us the final settlement of this disagreeable business.

We understand that in consequence of the above proposals having reached head quarters, his lordship thought proper to call the house of assembly immediately. They met at eight o'clock on Thursday evening, but we are at present, (from the most respectable quarter) obliged to announce, that in the present state of affairs, it would be improper to lay before our readers any accounts of their debates.

We believe, however, that his lordship left Spanish Town for Trelawney yesterday morning.

NASSAU, DEC. 22.

On Sunday last arrived here a Bermuda built sloop, laden with tar and staves, from Wilmington in North-Carolina, bound to France, but cleared for Hamburg, brought in by three Bahama negroes, who were taken in April last by the ship Hennique, Captain Allaine, in the Crooked-Island passage on board the Maxwell and Flying Fish, both belonging to this port.

The particulars we can collect respecting this vessel are as follows:

The sloop was a British vessel owned and commanded by a Captain Cox, of Bermuda, but taken by a French privateer, and carried into North Carolina, where she was sold, and purchased by Mr. Langdon a merchant there, who loaded the vessel with the above cargo, and afterwards sold the same to one James or Giacomo Gherardi, third lieutenant of the above-mentioned privateer ship, who was prize-master of the Prince William Henry Packet, taken at the same time with the Flying Fish and Maxwell.

Gherardi having kept possession of 3 Bahama negroes named Anthony Sands, Cyrus Fisher and James Alexander, formed the plan of going to France with the sloop and cargo; and in addition to the negroes and himself, shipped an American master, Gilbert Sherwin, for the purpose of covering the property, together with two American lads, William Wade and George Nickson; and with Langdon's American papers, sailed from Wilmington, telling the negroes he was going to St. Thomas's.

On the 23d of last month, supposed near Bermuda, the negroes, determined to regain their liberty and return home, in a scuffle with Gherardi, overpowered him, and it is supposed threw him overboard. They then compelled the American master to shape his course for this port.

His majesty's advocate general has claimed the sloop and cargo as a droit of the admiralty; and the brave negroes will be rewarded with two thirds, if not the whole, upon a representation to his majesty.

Upon examining Gherardi's papers the mask has been completely discovered. Some of the plunder of the Prince William Henry packet still remains in his trunks.

The sloop is 90 tons burthen, and has on board 363 barrels of tar, and 2262 barrel-staves.

FEDERAL.

From the Virginia Gazette, &c.

VERSES—*Written by a Lady.*

CASCA, thou vain conceited elf,
Thy Gallian trash may please thyself;
We know false patriots from true,
Excuse us then for lashing you.

When Casca 'nd all such fiends are rotten,
Their bombast and abuse forgotten,
Columbia will bless her fav'rite son,
And boast his name is WASHINGTON.

From the Baltimore Telegraphe.

To the Editors.

Gentlemen,

By inserting the inclosed in your paper, you will oblige the Electors of Allegany county, who, at their meeting requested the same to be transmitted to you for that purpose.

R. PERRY, Clerk.

At a meeting of the Electors of the county of Allegany, state of Maryland, assembled on Saturday the 9th day of January, 1796, in the town of Cumberland, after due notice—

RESOLVED, That Patrick Murdoch, esquire, be appointed chairman, and Roger Perry, clerk.

Resolved unanimously, That we consider the constitution of the United States, as the rock on which the union, security and prosperity of America are founded; and that we view with abhorrence all attempts either openly to destroy it, or secretly to undermine it, by slandering the measures of government, and vilifying its officers.

Resolved unanimously, That we continue to have the highest confidence in the wisdom, patriotism and integrity of the President of the United States, and observe with detestation the repeated attempts which have been made to deprive him of the only reward he is willing to receive for his unexampled services—the esteem of his fellow-citizens.

Resolved unanimously, That although we are not in possession of all the documents necessary to form a decided judgment on the merit or demerit of the treaty lately concluded with Great Britain: yet, as we conceive it to have been framed and ratified by those branches of government which are appointed by the constitution for that purpose, we think it the indispensible duty of all good citizens, whether in congress or out of it, whether in public or private capacities, to do whatever depends on them to carry it into effectual execution.

Resolved unanimously, That the minutes of this meeting be transmitted to our representative in congress, Thomas Sprigg, Esquire, and that he be instructed to conform himself to the spirit of them, in his conduct in the house of representatives.

PATRICK MURDOCH, Chairman.
ROGER PERRY, Clerk.

Alexandria, February 2.

On Sunday the 10th January, '96, after an illness of seven days, died at Chantilly, in the county of Westmoreland, Mrs. ANNE LEE, widow of the late Col. R. H. LEE. She possessed in an eminent degree, all the virtues that adorn the female character, and render it worthy of universal admiration—In the delicate situation of a mother in law she was preeminently conspicuous.—In her manners she was mild and polite—In her disposition sweet—In her appearance elegant without extravagance, and in her opinions liberal. True Christianity gave a superior lustre to all her virtues—She was an excellent model of every female virtue, and those of her sex who make her their pattern, may with confidence anticipate a glorious immortality, and look forward with pleasure to virtue's best reward, the applauding smiles of heaven.

This last tribute of respect is paid by one who had the pleasure of an acquaintance with that amiable lady, and who feels the highest veneration for deceased excellence.

☞ We were about putting the paper to press this day without waiting the arrival of the northern mail—it however was received between 12 and one, but has not bro't any intelligence, the communication of which, we conceive, would warrant a farther delay.

COMMUNICATION.

The other day a gentleman remarked that no man could have been commander in chief of our armies, and afterwards elected President of the United States, without becoming highly honorable and conspicuous:—Upon which *another* observed—that the *very* name of *Washington* had added a degree of lustre to the *title* of *President of the United States*, which it would probably have never otherwise acquired—*his* fame had extended all over the face of the earth, and *he* was every where admired—nay, *his* virtue, patriotism, and worth, had conferred a *real* honor on *human* nature *itself*, by demonstrating to what *perfection* it was capable of arriving.

[Fred'burg Paper.]

For Freight or Charter,

THE SLOOP

JENNETT,

ALEX. NICKLES, MASTER,

Burthen one hundred tons, lying at Ramsay's wharf. Apply to

CLINGMAN & M'GAW.

Alex. Feb. 2.

W. Tonkin,

JOINER, CABINET MAKER and GLAZIER,

BEGS leave to inform the public of his having commenced business in the back part of the house lately occupied by Mr. Sweeney, in King-street, and flatters himself that by an indefatigable attention he will merit the favors of those who may be pleased to honor him with their commands.

Alexandria, Jan. 11, 1794.

A Store-house to Let.

THE subscriber will rent 'till the 14th of November next, the store-house on King-street, corner of Gretter's alley. Wm. HICKMAN.

January 19.

The subscriber's property, fronting on Union and extending from Wolfe to Duke-streets,

having suffered material injury by persons digging and carrying land and dirt therefrom, she hereby gives notice that a trespasser hereafter will be prosecuted.

B. KIRK.

TO BE RENTED,

And immediate possession given,

A Store, Counting-Room and Cellar, in complete order for the reception of goods. For business the stand is equal perhaps to any in Town. For terms apply to the subscriber, three doors above Capt. Jesse Taylor's, on King-Street. EDMUND EDMONDS.

Alexandria, December 29, 1795.

A Cook wanted for a Tavern.

LIBERAL wages will be given to one who can come well recommended—a single man would be preferred. Enquire of the Printer.

Poet's Corner.

THE STOW'N KISS.

[From a collection of Scotch Songs, just published.]

'Jockey ſtaw frae Jean a kiſs,
As careleſsly ſhe ſat beſide him:
The maiden tuck it much amiſs,
And bade the muckle deil betide him.

'Says Jockey: "for a ſingle ſmack,
What need you ſume and flyt ſa' fair, Jean!
Your kiſs, my dear, I'll gi' you back:
And gin' you like, a dozen mair, Jean!"

With that upon her lips he laid
Full half a ſcore of glowing kiſſes;
The laſſie ſcauded, ſigh'd and ſaid,
"Was ever ſick a loon as this is!

"But, Johnny!—ſin it mawn be ſae,
Another's gear I never keep, Lad!
Take back your kiſſes, e'er you gae—
And dream of Janie, when you ſleep Lad!"

A School.

HAVING met with ſatisfactory encouragement, ſince the removal of my ſchool from the court houſe of Fauquier, to my retired ſtation in Prince William county, near the Red-houſe; I take occaſion here to expreſs my gratitude to the public for the favours which have been conferred upon, and for the confidence which has been repoſed in me, as a profeſſor in ſo important an office; truſting that, could I ſuppoſe it neceſſary, I might eaſily make it appear, by gentlemen of independence, erudition and candour, who have honored me with their attention at the examinations of my pupils, that preſumptive evidence has been afforded of my having been faithful and ſtrict in the performance of my duty—The preſent vacation will expire about the 20th inſt. when the ſchool will be again open for the reception of ſtudents; and of the branches which I have ſtudied myſelf, I mean to profeſs, if time and the number of claſſics will admit of it, thoſe only with which I have been much delighted, to wit: the Latin and Greek Languages, Arithmetic, Algebra, elementary geometry, trigonometry and practical geometry: but it ſhould be obſerved, that I ſhall teach the ſciences here mentioned in the order in which they ſtand above, it being the order required by the ſyſtems that obtained at Princeton College, when I was there, and which probably are taught there ſtill. Alſo my ſtudents ſhall be exerciſed in writing, reading, public ſpeaking, orthography, the etymologies of Engliſh words derived from the Latin and Greek; and thoſe who may be ſomewhat advanced in the claſſics ſhall be inſtructed in Engliſh grammar, which is the mode adopted at the Princeton College.—On the 15th of June and the 16th of December, my ſchool will be ſubjected to an examination, when gentlemen unbiaſſed, independent, free from faction, and of literary information, will both honor and oblige me by attending. On the days ſubſequent to the examinations, the ſtudents will exhibit in public ſpeaking, and the vacations will enſue immediately: the firſt three weeks, and the ſecond four. The prices of country produce and of commodities in general much inhanced, and the nominal value of money proportionably depreciated, I have determined to raiſe my price of tuition, for the preſent year, from ſix to ſeven pounds per ann. one half to be paid in advance, and the balance at the expiratton of the year. Apprehending it might be miſrepreſented to my prejudice, I take the liberty, by way of anticipation, to announce to the public, that having from experience diſcovered that the rewards of teaching afford a very precarious ſubſiſtance, I have reſolved to introduce agriculture upon my farm; but have employed a man to ſuperintend that buſineſs for me; whence I may and do, here pledge my honor, that I will not in conſequence thereof, ſubmit to any diverſion of attention from my ſchool—inaſmuch as from a particular fondneſs of claſſical ſtudies, notwithſtanding the diſſuaſions of ſome connections and friends, I attached myſelf at an early period of life to the profeſſion in which I have embarked, conceiving it to be both honorable and eminently important to mankind; The public may rationally conclude that I ſhall continue in the proſecution of it, probrbly throughout life, and where I now am, let my encouragement be great or ſmall. Various decent and reputable families in the neighborhood, and particularl ſide of the Broad-Run, have prepared for they on my reception of boarders, whom they will accommodate upon the moſt reaſonable terms that can be expected. The period for which Mr. Thomas Ruſſel and myſelf contracted to take boarders in co-partnerſhip being now at an end, I ſhall undertake to accommodate a few upon my own footing, at the rate of eighteen pounds per annum, excluſive of bedding, and mending, except that of ſtockings; one half to be paid in advance, and the reſidue at the concluſion of the year. The morals of the youths ſhall be ſtrictly overlooked, and thoſe who may live with me, ſhall whilſt the length of the nights will admit of it, be obliged to attend to their ſtudies by candle-light.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

January 1, 1796.

H. Wilbar

BEGS leave reſpectfully to inform his friends and the public, that Spring Garden is again open.

January 28.

Mandeville and Jameſſon

HAVE for ſale at their ſtore on Fairfax ſtreet, the following articles, which they will diſpoſe of by wholeſale and retail, for caſh or the uſual credits, viz.

Jamaica and Windward Iſland Rum;
Cogniac Brandy;
Holland Geneva;
London bottled Porter;

Madeira, Sherry, Port, Claret, } *WINES Of the beſt quality in caſks & bottles;*

Liſbon, Calcavella, Malaga, Teneriffe, } *Do. do. in pipes quarter caſks*

Muſcovado Sugars in hhds. & barrels.
Loaf and lump do. in barrels;

Souchong, Hyſon, } *TEAS of different qualities.*

Young Hyſon, Imperial, } *Do. of the beſt do.*

Havannah Segars in boxes;

Bourbon Coffee, Green do. } *In bags and barrels.*

Coffee in bags;
Pepper in do.

Mace and ground ginger, nutmegs, mace, cinnamon, cloves and alſpice, with a variety of pickles and muſtard in bottles.

☞ *Wanted to hire*—An able bodied free man, as a Porter—good wages will be given and it is expected none

Apply who cannot give ſufficient proof of ſobriety and honeſty.

Alexandria, Nov. 3, 1795.

JUST IMPORTED,

By POMERY & ISABELL,

In the Peggy, arrived at George-Town, which they now offer for Sale, at their Store in King-Street,

A neat Aſſortment of

Manchester Goods,

Of remarkably low Sterling prices;
A large, new and elegant aſſortment of

Gilt & plated, burniſhed & common Metal Buttons;

Handſome

New Carpeting;

A quantity of

Cotton and Worſted Hoſiery:

Theſe, and many other articles, they have on hand (as the Fall Seaſon for ſelling is ſomewhat advanced) they are determined to render low, but they will make it an object worthy particular attention for Caſh.

N. B. As Mr. Pomery, of this houſe, on his return from England, has arrived at the Northward, he is daily expected with an additional ſupply of Goods.

Alexandria, Nov, 12. 1795.

ANDREW WALES

Takes this method of acquainting his friends and the public in general,

THAT HE HAS FOR SALE,
At his BREWERY,
STRONG & SMALL

BEER.

He has alſo
GRAINS & YEAST
For Sale,
And continues to purchaſe Barley as uſual.

N. B. Hops for ſale by the bag or ſmaller quantity

Alexandria, Dec. 6, '95.

City of Waſhington, January 11, '96.

Wanted

AT the Capitol and Preſident's houſe 120 Good Labourers to be hired by the year. Sixty Dollars per annum and accommodations will be given—the maſters finding them cloaths: if ſick they will be attended by a phyſician at the public expence—no deduction for time on account of ſickneſs; but the labourers muſt not be withdrawn from public employment earlier than the 20th December next.—Wages to be paid quarterly.

For the commr's of the City of Waſhington,
ELISHA O. WILLIAMS.

A Valuable Mill-Seat.

TO be let for a term of years, a valuable and eligible MILL-SEAT, on the river Potomak, in the county of Loudoun, 18 miles above the Great Falls of Potomak, 35 from the city of Waſhington, and 3 miles from Leeſburgh. This ſituation is in the heart of a fertile and well ſettled part of the country, where wheat is the principal article of cultivation. The advantages of water tranſportation to the markets of George-Town, the city of Waſhington, and Alexandria, from this place, makes it peculiarly an object for thoſe who may be diſpoſed to engage in the milling buſineſs.

The above mentioned ſeat is on a never failing Limeſtone ſtream, generally known by the name of the Big Springs, and has all the advantages which are well known to reſult from ſo favourable a ſituation.

Particulars may be known by applying to the proprietor near the ſpot.

BURGESS BALL.

Lime-ſtone and Lime wanted

THE Directors of the Potomack Company wiſh to purchaſe Three Thouſand Cubic Feet of Limeſtone, each piece to be not leſs than two feet by four, nor leſs than four inches thick—alſo a quantity not leſs than Six Thouſand Buſhels of good unſlacked Lime; to be delivered at the lower end of the Canal, at the Great Falls, one ſixth part of each article before the 15th of March next; one ſixth by the firſt of April following, and the remainder before the 15th of May next.—Thoſe who wiſh to contract for either or both theſe articles, will pleaſe to ſend their propoſals in writing to either of the Directors, at George-Town or Alexandria, before the firſt Monday in February next. The payments will be made agreeable to the ſellers.

JOHN FITZGERALD, Preſident.
G. GILPIN, J. KEITH, } Directors at Alexandria.
J. TEMPLEMAN, T. LEAR, } Directors at George Town.

Potomack Company.

THE Stockholders on the new ſubſcription to the Potomack Company, are required to pay to *William Hartſhorne*, Treaſurer, on or before the firſt day of March next, ten pouns per cent. on the amount of each ſhare by them held.

JOHN FITZGERALD, Preſident.
GEORGE GILPIN,
JAMES KEITH,
JOHN TEMPLEMAN,
TOBIAS LEAR, } Directors.

Alex. Dec. 22, 1795.

☞ NOTICE.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of *Richard Lee*, late of Lee-Hall, in Weſtmoreland County are requeſted to bring them in, that they may be adjuſted; and all perſons who are indebted to ſaid eſtate are deſired to make payment to me.

RICHARD BLAND LEE,
Adminiſtrator.

Loudoun County, October 6, 1795.

By virtue of the powers veſted in us by an act of the General Aſſembly of the ſtate of Maryland, entitled, an act for erecting a bridge over the Eaſtern Branch of Potomac river,

WE do hereby give notice that books will be opened by us at Leſlie's Tavern in the city of Waſhington, on the fourth Monday in February next for receiving and entering ſubſcriptions for ſhares in the ſaid bridge, which are two hundred dollars each, and will be collected at ſuch times, and in ſuch portions as the work may require.

N. B. The Act is publiſhed in the Federal Intelligencer and Baltimore Daily Advertiſer.

NOTLEY YOUNG,
Danl. CARROLL of Duddington,
Wm. M. DUNCANSON,
THOMAS LAW,
GEORGE WALKER,

☞ The opening of the books is poſtponed till the fourth Monday in February as above.

Waſhington, December 17th, 1795.

I have now on hand, which I will

ſell low for caſh, viz. 8 by 10, 10 by 12 and 12 by 14 window glaſs, white ſoap of an excellent quality by the box, tanners,' lamp and linſeed oil, by the barrel, one thouſand gallons of Stone Ware aſſorted, with an aſſortment of Ironmongery, Cutlery and painters' Colours

George Drinker.

Alexandria, 8mo. 17, 1795.

Copper and Tin Manufactory.

JOHN BEALE

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has removed from the town of Lynchburg to this place in a houſe in King-ſtreet, two doors above M'Knight's tavern, where he intends to carry on his buſineſs in all its various branches, ſuch as making and mending all kind of gold, ſilver, copper and tin work. He likewiſe tins old copper tea kettles, ſauce-pans, &c. &c.

Articles in the above branches of his buſineſs, may be had either by wholeſale or retail, and thoſe who buy to ſell again, will find it to their advantage to deal with him.

All kinds of plated work done on the ſhorteſt notice in the beſt manner, and warranted, ſuch as bridle bits ſtirrup irons, buckles, tips and ſaddleboſſes, made in the newell faſhions; mill brands cut, either in copper or iron, China mended, and all kinds of bell metal, ſuch as clock bells, ear bells for horſes, and ſkillets; the bells he warrants to ring as well as ever they did.

MILL INKS

Made at the above ſhop, and at a moderate price The above articles will be done in a maſterly manner.

☞ Alſo Clocks, Watches and Mathematical Inſtruments made and repaired in an elegant manner.

☞ He has on hand and now offers for ſale, at a moderate price, at the above houſe, ſundry articles of gold, ſilver, jewellery, copper, tin, and plate work, gilt watch chains, ſeals, keys, lockets, and breaſt pins.

The higheſt price given for old gold, ſilver, copper braſs, pewter or lead.